The National Republican.

VOL. XXIII.---NO. 209.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1883.

THREE CENTS

THREATENED BY TWO PLAGUES

Cholera Coming from Egypt and Yellow Fever Already at Our Doors,

An Important Conference of Health Officers and Citizens.

The Governors of Virginia and Maryland Asked to Issue Strict Instructions to Pilots.

New Quarantine Regulations at Hampton Roads.

People living in cities on the Atlantic coast are suddenly awakening to a realization of the danger they are in from yellow fever and cholera. From Mexico and the West Indies as well as from Egypt alarming reports of the spread and intensity of yellow fover are received daily, and from London telegrams are sent out by reliable newspaper correspondents and others that a very malignant and fatal type of Asiatic cholera has found lodgment in that city.

Havana is only three days from Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Washington; vessels from Vera Cruz are only a few days getting here, and it is seven or eight days in these times of fast ocean travel from Liverpool to our sea-board cities. New Orleans, Mobile, and other gulf ports have been quarantined against Vera Cruz and Havana for some time, but the Atlantic coast has been practically unprotected against the introduction of imported epidemic. Local authorities of New York and a few other ports have been doing something in a feeble way to guard against pestilence, but it is only quite re-cently that they have been fully aroused to the gravity of the danger, and the urgency of the adoption and execution of stringent measures to protect them-selves against the invasion of a hideous foreign foe, fatal in its devastations as an inva-sion from the combined armies of the world could be and worse to combat after a foothold

is gained.
Up to within a few hours there have been Up to within a fow hours there have been no precautions taken to prevent infected vessels coming up the Chesapeake bay and landing their polluted cargoes at our very doors. The entrance to the bay has been practically open for every vessel that chose to come in. The local health authorities of towns located at the mouth of the bay have been apathetic, and it was not until the English steamer Andean steamed into Hampton. lish steamer Andean steamed into Hampton Roads with two yellow fever patients on board that the people took alarm, and by their cries showed that they were becoming

Baltimore has been first to take decisive action. The authorities, under direction of Mr. George H. Benson, health commissioner, have undertaken to purify the city as for as possible by a prodical use of time and disinfectants, deoderizers, and other agents supposed to be beneficial to the public health. A rigid tenement inspection by health officers has been ordered, and a thorough and systematic cleaning up and hauling away of fifth and has been ordered, and a thorough and system-atic cleaning up and hauling away of filth and garbage begun. Rules for the regulation of those engaged in the sale of foreign and domestic fruit have been formulated and will be strictly enforced. In brief, an attempt is making under competent and intelligent direction to put the city in as good sanitary condition as possible, and that, too, without loss of time.

condition as possible, and the unenviable dis-loss of time.

Norfolk, which enjoys the unenviable dis-tinction of being the dirtiest city in America, has done nothing to amount to anything, and in the opinion of physicians who have given the matter their attention a postilence would depopulate the city. It stands on one of the most exposed points, and is hourly in danger. Richmond has hitherto been happily exempted from serious visitations from plagues which have visited other cities, and its authorities

are sluggish.

The Washington board of health is doing the best it can, but it is sadly hampered for lack of funds, and the district commissioners have as yet shown no disposition to make additional appropriations. Washington is not ditional appropriations. Washington is not in a good sanitary condition to fight cholern or yellow fever. There are tons upon tons of garbage and rotten dirt that should be removed, a more rigid tenement house inspection made without delay, and every pretion science and good sense can suggest be taken at once to purify the city, and elevate the sanitary tone of the atmosphere we breathe. That delay is dangerous the most

breathe. That delay is daugerous the most phlegmatic will admit.

One million people living in cities and towns on the Chesapeake and its navigable tributaries have been at the mercy of chance since the beginning of warm weather. Popular apathy has crippled the government service in its efforts to properly guard the entrance to the bay, and the danger on that account has been constantly increasing.

A few days ago the secretary of the treasury was appealed to by the citiens of Nor-

ury was appealed to by the citizens of Nor-folk and vicinity to do something for their relief. The United States Hospital Marine service, under the direction of Surgeon Gen. eral J. B. Hamilton, had previously estab-lished a quarantine at the mouth of the bay, and sent the hospital barge Selden to Hamp-ton Roads for the reception of yellow fever sufferers, the Andean being ordered to anchor about six miles out from Ocean Beach and Fortress Monroe, until relieved by the health inspector. The two boats, auchored in plain view of thousands of men, women, and

children, were unpleasant sights, and it was to secure their removal to other wavezs that an appeal was made to Secretary Folger. On consultation with the surgeon general it was decided to call a meeting of the health authorities of Baltimore Mashington, Richmond, Portsmouth, Norfolk, Ocean View, Newport News, and Fortress Monroe to discuss the general situation and hit upon some plan which would insure concert of action on the part of all places concerned in the emergency thought to confront them, and to obtain the benefit of all available knowledge as to the best locality for the es-tablishment of quarantine grounds.

The conference was held on Saturday after-noon in Hygeia hotel at Fortress Monroe. There were present Surgeon General Hamil-ton, Dr. Smith Townshend, president of the Washington board of health; Dr. George H.
Benson, health commissioner of Baltimore;
Dr. J. G. Cabell, president of the board of
health of Richmond; Hon. H. Libbey, member of congress from the second district; Col.
Loder, commandant of Fort Monroe; Capt. Evans, U. S. N., lighthouse inspector; Gen. V. D. Grønor, member of the Norfelk common council; the mayors of Newport News, Portmouth, and Norfelk, and promi-REPUBLICAN was the only newspaper repre-

On motion of Surgeon General Hamilton, Representative Libbey was made chairman of the meeting, J. N. C. Rowland filling the position of secretary.

Dr. Hamilton read resolutions adopted by

the Norfolk and Portsmouth cotton exchange and the Merchants and Manufacturers' ex change of Portsmouth and Norfolk, and a letter from Hon, Robert W. Hughes, judge of the United States district cours. The first named organization asks the removal of the yellow fever hospital barge Selden from waters adjacent to Ocean View to a point in Lynnhaven bay, which locality was represented as a safe point for anchorage, and better adapted to the purpose designed. The resolutions of the organization last

named are of the same import, but more diffuse in expression. The Merchants and Manufacturers' Exchange is concerned about

Ocean View hotels, who are represented as

Ocean View hotels, who are represented as being on the eve of a panic in consequence of the proximity of the Selden and the infected British steamer Andean. The Andean is what is known as an "ocean tramp." It belongs to no company or line.

Judge Hughes congratulates the secretary of the treasury on his order that a revenue cutter shall examine all vessels from infected ports attempting to enter the capes of Virginia. He then adds: "The opportune and felicitious order with regard to the cutter suggests its appropriate complement—the anchoring of the floating pest house off Lynnhaven as the best harbor in the lower bay, viz, under the lee of Cape Henry beach, convenient to the cutter, if not so convenient to individuals in government service and residing in Norin government service and residing in Nor-folk. This is a matter of immediate and transcendent importance."

These various communications were ad-dressed to the secretary of the treasury, and by him referred to Surgeon General Hamil-

Dr. Hamilton called for remarks from gentlemen who objected to the Selden remaining

at its present anchorage.

Mr. Kennedy, proprietor of the Ocean View hotel, said that he had no fears on account of the proximity of the hospital barge to his hotel, but he testified that his guests were very much frightened and were threatening to leave. He could not be accountable for the fears of the visitors, who were filled with horror at the mere mention of the words

"yellow fever."

Harrison Phoebus, proprietor of the Hygeia, said that he had not heard any talk among his guests on this subject until it became voiced about that there was going to be a yellow fever conference of dectors. Since then several ladies had asked him anxiously several ladies had asked him anxiously whether there was any dauger of an epidemic. His guests were sensible people—the mere fact that they were located in his hotel was testimony enough on that point to satisfy him that they were sensible—but many of them were women and children, away from their hardward father. their husbands and fathers. Such people thus situated were more timorous and liable to become panic stricken than they would be under other circumstances. Personally he did not think there was the slightest danger in anchoring the yellow fever barge across the roads, six miles distant, but that was no guaranty that four or five hundred guests would not pull up and get out of his house. Such being the case, he wanted to see the barge removed to a more distant point.

Col. Loder did not think there was any dancer but to guite the fewer of the thousand.

danger, but to quiet the fears of the thousand or two people who were summering at Fort-ress Monroe and Ocean View, he advised the

ress Monroe and Ocean View, he advised the revoval of the barge and of infected vessels to some other place out of sight.

Capt. Evans was of the same opinion as Col. Loder. He could not recommend Lynnhaven harbor as the most desirable point for establishing a quarantine station, however, on account of the insecurity of anchorage in east or northeast storms. Nothing could staud the strain. In his opinion, and he had given the subject careful study. Fisherman's given the subject careful study, Fisherman's island or inlet was the best point for the quarantine ground. This, he explained, was island or inlet was the best point for the quarantine ground. This, he explained, was clear across the bay, on the east shore, near Cape Charles, twenty-five miles distant from Fortress Monree, eighteen miles from Ocean View, and twelve miles from Cherrystone, the nearest town. It was the most isolated anchoring ground he knew anything about. The waters were sheltered, and could float the navies of the world. He had taken coast survey soundings, and had personal knowledge that there was water enough leading to the inlet to float the largest ocean vessels. This statement was disputed by the pilots present, but the captain said he could and would buoy a channel to the inlet having a depth of four fathoms or more.

Gen. V. D. Groner wanted something done immediately to get the infected vessels away from the vicinity of Ocean View, Fortress Monree, and Norfolk. He regarded the danger of the introduction of yellow fever into our cities as imminent, and he urged speedy action. He had heard a few minutes before that four cases of yellow fever had been turned away from Baltimore. For aught he knew, they were on their way to Norfolk or some other point in the locality. To his knowledge no adequate means had been provided for the intereption of the infected

provided for the interception of the infected vessels. He thought that measures to avert ouce. Captain Evans's suggestion about Fisherman's island or Fisherman's inlet met his approval. To his notion Washington and Baltimore were in more danger for

his approval. To his notion washington and Baltimore were in more danger from yellew fever than any other large cities. Capt. Bully and George W. Thace, Vir-ginia pilots, of pilot boat No. 5, did not think large vessels could get over the bar in front of Fisherman's inlet. Once in the bay, how ever, the whole English navy could find

Capt. Evans again pledged his professional word he could find a channel four fathoms in depth leading into the bay. Drs. Benson and Townshend professed the

greatest anxiety for the safety of the cities they represented. They had no objections to the removal of the hospital barge as requested by the inhabitants of Norfolk, Ocean View, and Fortress Monroe, and from the information at hand they were satisfied Fisherman's island was the best point for the establishment of a quarantine station.

It was moved by Gen. Groner that the sections of the transfer of the research of the sections of the transfer of the sections of the transfer of the sections of the section of the section

retary of the treasury be requested by this conference of health officers and others in-terested to at once remove the quarantine ground to a point opposite Lynnhaven bay that Capt. Evans, lighthouse inspector of th fifth district, be requested as early as practi cable to buoy out a channel to Fisherman's inlet, and the surgeon general be requested to examine as early as possible that point, and that if it is deemed practicable that it be located as a permanent quarantine station for all infected vessels coming into the capes of Virginia.

motion was adopted, with the explanation that the Lynnhaven clause was to pro vide only for a temporary quarantine station until a channel could be buoyed out to Fish

erman's inlet. In order to more effectually prevent the entrance of infected vossels into the capes the following resolution, offered by Dr. Ben-

son, was adopted : Remixed, That the secretary of the treasury by requested to establish a rigid quarantine between the capes immediately, and to continue as long as he thinks necessary.

Dr. Townshend offered the following, which

was adopted:

Ecselect, That the governors of Virginia and Maryland be requested to instruct pilots of these waters to pilot all vessels coming into or through these capes from foreign ports to a point opposite the quarantine station, wherever it may be located. The pilots present asked the surgeen gen

eral if they would be allowed to return to their homes after piloting an infected vesse. to anchorage. The surgeon general said that he did not think the pilot on an infected vessel should be allowed to come ashore for several days

after having taken a ship into quarantine The United States health officer in charg must determine when it would be safe for them to leave. The other gentlemen adopted these views as their own, although there was a kick from the pilots, who insisted that their personal rights were being interfered with, and that no trouble could result if they were allowed to pilot vessels in and go about their business

as usual, without interruption. Subsequently Pilot Thace, while arguing that there could be no possible danger, admitted that he had caught yellow fever once while piloting an infected vessel into quarantine, and that he had carried the disease on shore. There being nothing further before the meeting, a motion to adjourn was put and carried, and the gentlemen who took part returned to their homes on the evening boats. The conference, which was cortainly one of the highest importance, lasted less than two

The resolution calling upon the governors of Virginia and Maryland to instruct the pilots commissioned under the authority of those states to act as requested by the health conference was laid before Govs. Hamilton the welfare of the visitors at the Hygeia and and Cameron yesterday. Mr. Pheobus went Philadelphia, is the unknown.

to White Sulphur Springs to attend to the matter in person, and Dr. Benson visited Gov. Hamilton on the same mission. Formal or-ders to the pilots will doubtless be issued to-

ders to the pilots will doubtless be issued today.

The California, the vessel that tried to
cuter the port of Baltimore with four yellow
fever patients on board Saturday, has been
ordered to anchorage off Lynnhaven until the
north channel leading into Fisherman's inlet
can be buoyed out. This task will be done
under the direction of Capt. Evans to-day, he
having already received orders to that effect
from the lighthouse board.

having already received orders to that effect from the lighthouse board.

Before leaving Fort Monros Surgeon General Hamilton gave orders to have the hospital barge Selden towed from its present anchorage to Fisherman's inlet, which order was carried out yesterday. This will greatly relieve the fears of the occupants of the Ocean View and Hygeis hotels.

Surgeon Henry Smith, of the marine hospital service, now at Norfolk, has been assigned to duty as quarantine officer between the capes, with quarters on board the bark Woodworth, which was yesterday ordered from New York to the waters indicated. He will

New York to the waters indicated. He will also treat the sick on the California until the channel to the permanent quarantine sta-

The action of the conference of health offi-cers was laid before Secretary Folger yester-day. The resolutions met his cordial appro-bation

The yellow fever at Vera Cruz and other The yellow fever at Vera Cruz and other Mexican ports is of a very malignant type. It is of milder form in the West Indies. These are the only two quarters from which danger to cities on the Chosapeako waters is anticipated. Precautions have been taken to keep the marine hospital service posted on the departure of infected vessels, and the progress of the epidemic diseases in infected cities.

The United States consul at Vera Cruz has been directed by the State department to re-port the departure of vessels for American ports until the arrival of Medical Inspector Mainegra, who left New Orleans for that point. It is uncertain, however, when he will reach Vera Cruz, as there is now no regu-Jar line of travel between the cities.

Inspector Burgess has been reporting from
Havana since July 1, and will continue the

performance of that duty.

The health officers of all gulf ports have received peremptory orders to send all ves-sels from infected ports to the Ship island quarantine station, which is managed by the

marine hospital service.

The bark Salome, from Vera Cruz, via Galveston, for the north, has not reported, although she left Galveston July 13. She was manned at Galveston by a crew believed to be yellow fever proof, but it is time she was being heard from.

The following authoritative statement from

The following authoritative statement from Secretary Folger, declaring the law of 1878, providing against the entry of rags or articles providing against the entry of rags or articles believed to be infected with cholera or yellow fever, revived and in force, will be read with interest by those who have been fearing the introduction of these plagues in that way: The secretary of the tressury has been somewhat puzzled as to what to do in view of the approach of infections disease.

the approach of infectious diseases by sea. By chapter 66 of the laws of 1875 the entry of vessels from infected ports was forbidden or restrained, and the surgeon general of the marine hospital service was empowered under the direction of the secretary to make regula-tions therefor. At that time the Russian d, tions therefor. At that time the Russian plague was imminent. Regulations were made which directed quarantine isolation of infections freight, disinfection, ventilation, tand even burning thereof if necessary. By an act in 1879, chapter 11, the national beard of health was substituted for the surgeon general of the marine hospital service, and the act of 1878, so far as it gave power to that officer, was repealed. But the act of 1879, by its own terms, was limited in existence to four years, wich term expired in June of this year. The query in the secretary's mind was: Did the expiration of the act of 1879? The general rule of common law is that the repeal of the repealing act revives the act which the repealing act repealed. The question then arose as to whether the expiration of a rerealing act by its own limitation does not do the same. It was suggested by Lord Ellenborough, in the case of Warren against Windle, that it does not be a lay a large. Called the said that his emotion was caused by his approaching separation from his family and from friends the the act of loved. At last he expressed a desire to go to carly mass at the cathedral, and asked his from his family and from from his family and set of the head to call for him at the carbet to call for him a Warren against Ellenborough, in the case of Windle, that it does not. In 6 Wharton, page 294, Chief Justice Gibson, of Pennsylvania, criticised that decision and declared that it does. Judge Hopkins on (Crabbe's reports) charged a jury that it does not. Bishop, in "Written Laws," page 187, relying on the case in Crabbe, writes that it does not. Hardcastle writes that it depends upon the legisla-tive intention and cites the cases of Warren against Windle and Rex against Rogers. In this confusion of the law, Secretary Folger says he has concluded that con-gress could not have meant that the beneficial provisions of the acts of 1878 and 1879, which are almost the same, except in the designation of the officers to execute them, should lapse entirely. He holds that the re-peal of the act of 1878 by the act of 1879 was but a limited repeal, and that the expiration of the act of 1879 by its own terms has re-vived the act of 1878. He has, therefore, determined that the surgeon general of the marine hospital service may again issue the reg-ulations in question, and that customs officers shall be instructed to carry them out with due discretion and caution in the use of the

measures of severity.
Under this revived law the health officers of Boston have been ordered to stop the steamer Bavaria, now due there with a large consignment of yellow fever rags from Egypt, and burn them if necessary. Doubts are entertained in certain quarters as to the genuineness of the dispatches about this carge of rags, but the State department on signment of yellow fever rags from Egypt Friday received a dispatch from the vice consul general at London that a cargo of rags had been shipped from Egypt to Liverpool on the Fulvia and transferred at that port to the Bavaria. This is reasonably strong testimony that the information re-

ceived several days ago was authentic. Sanitarians generally are more fearful of a holera epidemic than a yellow fever epidemic, and for the enlightenment of the general public it might be well to state that the pro-cautions taken by the government against

yellow fever apply also to cholera. FORTRESS MONROE, July 29.—Surgeon Henry Smith and Assistant Surgeon Glennon. of the marine hospital service at Norfolk, have been here to-day carrying out the orders of the surgeon general in reference to quar-antine. The hospital bargo Selden has been towed by the steamer Fish Hawk from Willoughby cave to Fisherman's inlet, above Cape Charles. The steamer Andean has been taken by the steamer Pilot to Lynnhaven roads. The steamer California, which ar-rived from Baltimore to-day, has four cases of vellow fever on board. One of the sick will probably die. Dr. Thorn, of Norfolk, volunteered his servants and was placed on board The patients will be removed to the Selden to-morrow, and the California will go to Lynnhaven bay for disinfection.

Carey, the Informer, in Montreal. MONTREAL, July 28 .- A man supposed

be Carey, the Irish informer, arrived in this city last night. He came on the steamer Montreal, which arrived at Quebec on the twenty-third instant. He was in the steerage, but made no acquaintances on board, remaining separate from the other passengers. He did not mess with his fellow voyagers. preferring to pay for better food out of a well filled purse. It is believed he is still here. Some think it suspicious that his identity is not well founded, but others feel satisfied that he is the man. Phelan, a newspaper manager, who saw the man, says he resembles the photographs of the noted informer, unless that he has shaved off his full whiskers and

A Fight in Prospect.

NEW YORK, July 28 .- It is reported that a prize fight for \$2,000 will be arranged next Monday between Jim Murray, of New York, who recently defeated Robert Turnbull, and Frank Stevenson's unknown. It is reported among sporting circles that Jack Keenan, of

SENOR BARCA'S SUICIDE.

The Spanish Minister Shoots Himself at the Albemarle Hotel, New York.

Unfortunate Speculations in Wall Street Assigned as the Cause.

Up to Almost the Last Hour He Seemed to Be in Excellent Health and Spirits.

The Sad News Broken to His Family-A Sketch of His Career.

NEW YORK, July 29.-Senor Francisco Barca, Spanis h envoy and minister plenipotentiary to the United States, committed suicide at an early hour this morning in his room in the Albermarle hotel by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. He arrived in this city from Washington on the twentieth instant, and went to this hotel. There he occupied room 31, a large room fronting on Broadway, with a bed room and dressing room attached. His wife and younger daughter were the guests of Senor Jose Navarro at Scabright, N. J., and during his stay here Senor Barca visited them there several times. Yesterday he called at the Spanish consulate and conversed for some time with Consul General Miguel Suarez. Senor Barca was about to return to Europe with his wife and daughter, the two latter in-tending to visit his elder daughter, the wife of tending to visit his elder daughter, the wife of M. D. Allair de la Salle, a wealthy landowner residing in Paris, and to remain with her while Senor Barca went on to Madrid and returned to this country alone. In conversation with the consul general yesterday he spoke pleasantly of his approaching visit to Europe, and of meeting old friends and associates there. Returning to the hotel in the afternoon he busied himself writing letters, and dined in his room alone. About 7 o'clock he descended to the office and gave his key to the clerk, at the same time saying something to him in French. The saying something to him in French. The clerk did not understand what he said, but he noticed that he looked pale and agitated, and that his hand trembled. Soon after leaving the hotel Senor Barca returned carrying a package under his arm. A little later Senor Manuel S.Suarez, a Spanish commission Senor Manuel S.Suarez, a Spanish commission merchant, called upon the minister by request, and remained with him in his room until 2 o'clock this morning. M. Barca conversed pleasantly during the evening and urged upon Senor Suarez the importance of selling the three horses, the carriages, and other personal effects which he had brought on from Washington, and wich he wished to dispose of before his departure for Europe. When Sonor Suarez was about to leave, however, Senor Barca betrayed much agitation, walking up and down the floor nervously, and permitting his emotion to find vent even in tears. In reply to a question by Senor Suarez he said that his emotion was caused by his approaching separation from his family and from friends

On the bed lay a large Colt's revolver of forty-one caliber, with six chambers, one of which had been discharged Senor Barca was dead and his body was cold. Without informing any one in the hotel Senor Suarez proceeded at once to notify the consul general, who returned with him to the hotel. The police and the coroner were then notified, and dispatches were sent to Senora Barca at Scabright, and to the first secretary of legation at Washington. On a table in the sitting room were twenty letters addressed to members of Senor Barca's family and to his friends. These are supposed to be the letters he engaged in writing yesterday. One of them, addressed to the consul general, stated that he intended to kill himself because his troubles were more than he could bear. He also asked him to take charge of his effects and to look after his wife and daughter. The letter gave no details as to the nature of the trouble referred to. It is believed, however that they are of a financial character. It is said that he had been living beyond his means, and that in striving to extricate himself from his difficulties by speculations in Wall street, he became plunged in deeper ones. His friends assert the belief that these troubles preyed on his mind until he became temporarily insane. Late this evening Senora Barca and her daughter arrived in this city in company with the Brazilian min They had not been told of the minis ter's death, and when they learned of it they suffered the greatest anguish and are much prostrated. Senor Barca was 52 years old, of medium height, stout built, and with a grayish moustache. He was a native of Puerte Real, in the province of Cadiz. He was a lawyer by profession. At an early age he entered politics on the liberal

cortes. He was under secretary of the interior at the time of his appointment as minister to this country. He resided at No. 1925 F street Washington, where he entertained in the most hospitable manner. The first secretary of legation arrived in this sity to-night, and the secretary of the Spanish embassy also arrived here to-day from Europe on the steamer Gallia. inquest will be held next Wednesday meantime a permit has been given for the removal of the corpse.

side, and was several times elected to the

Senor Don Francisco Barca was compara tively a young man, being little if any past 50 years of ago. He was born near the an-cient city of Burgos, in Old Castile, coming of a distinguished and prominent Spanish family. He early evinced the possession of unusual abilities, and was regarded as a very promising diplomat. He has been in the service of his government for many years, occupying positions of trust beside those of a diplomatic character. He was for several years a member of the cortes, where he won distinction as an erator, being by many considered a rival of Castelar. For quite a while he was an erator in increasing the different with he was engaged in journalism, editing with much ability several journals in Spain. He received his credentials as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from Spain to this country on Feb. 17, 1881, and came to Washington immediately. Since his arrival here, it is safe to say, no other foreign minister has been more popular in Washington. Both himself and Senora Barca were especial favorites in society, which especially petted the accomplished donne and her charming daughter. Senor Barca was about to sail for Europe, he having applied for a leave of absence, which, for some reason was not as promptly granted as it would have been if his services had not been highly appreciated. He has one daughter married and living in Paris and a second about 17 years old, a most beautiful girl, who

about 17 years old, a most beautiful at a was engaged to a young Cuban.

The cause of the suicido is very obscure if it be not due to some temporary aberration, it be not due to some temporary aberration. resulting from nervous disease. Senor Barca was a cheerful and happy man, one whose buoyancy of character was apparently proof avaiust depression. His domestic relations

of the happiest and most beautiful character. His means were abundant, his health was, apparently at least, of the most vigorous kind. His friends were numerous, powerful, and devoted: his services were highly appreciated; he had just passed the flush of youth, and was settling into a manhood whose expectations and realizations could hardly have been more satisfactory. The race of which he came is not noted for suicidal tendencies. So far as the outside world knew, or had reason to think, there was not a ripple of unpleasantness on the bright and ripple of unpleasantness on the bright and sparkling sea of his life. There was, there-fore, not the slightest provocation for him to take his life. He was doubtless temporarily

take his life. He was doubtless temporarily insane.

In person Senor Barca was slightly above middle height, slenderly but compactly built, with handsome features, brown hair and moustache, and a singularly pleasant smile. He was a charming companion, fascinating and entertaining, with the happy faculty of making friends with or without an effort or purpose. The newsof his death was not at first believed here, and when authenticated was met with a general feeling of dismay and regret. It was first telegraphed by his coachm an to a livery stable in Washington, and by the latter imparted to the State department.

It is rather a curious coincidence that this

It is rather a curious coincidence that this same month just thirteen years ago M. Prevost Paradoe, minister from France, committed suicide. Paradoe's lot in life, however, had not a tithe of the sunshine and beauty of Barca's, and his fate is mentioned in connection with the other's because they are the only two instances in the history of the country where foreign ministers have committed suicide.

Senor Barca was a devoted Catholic and with his family, was a constant attendant at St. Matthew's church. His friends here remember that he was much affected by the shooting of President Garfield, and made personal visits three times a day to the white house during the succeeding weeks to learn his condition and tolegraph bulletins to

There is no member of the legation at present in Washington, the janitor being the sole occupant in charge. Mrs. Barca has been for some time past at Seabright, N. J.

A FRIGHTFUL SLAUGHTER. One Thousand Persons Killed and Eight

Hundred Wounded by an Earthquake. LONDON, July 29 .- The town of Casamic ciols, on the island of Ischid, near Naples, was almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake last night. The neighboring towns of Forio and Lacceameno were greatly damaged. One hundred persons, more or less severely injured, have arrived at Naples by steamers.

The number of people killed is not known. ROME, July 29.-The minister of public works has gone to Casamicciola to organize measures for relief. The shocks began at half-past 9 o'clock last night. At that hour a majority of the people of the upper classes were at the theater. Nearly all of the houses in town collapsed. It is estimated that 1,000 persons were killed and 800 injured. A number of steamers have been brought into service to carry the injured to Naples. The impression produced by the disaster is indescribable. Many of the victims belong to good families.

NAPLES, July 29 .- Steamers loaded with injured people are constantly arriving here from the scene of the calamity. The hos-

from the scene of the calamity. The hospitals are already filled with sufferers.

London, July 30.—It is impossible as yet to give the number of the dead at Casamiccicla. In the latest accounts the number is estimated at 3,000. The Hotel Piccola Sentinella sank in the earth and burned many of its immates. Some of the inhabitants of the town escaped to the sea at the first shock, and made their way to Naples with the news of the calamity. The center of arc of the shock was the same as that of two years ago, but the radius was montioned. A large crowd of natives had that of two years ago, but the radius was wider.

The shock was felt at sea, and, according to some accounts, even at Naples. A gentle man who was staying at the Hotel Piccola Sentinella and who escaped with his life relates that he only had time to secure some candles for use in the darkness of the rains before the collapse of the building. A person who lives near the now rained bathing establishment says he escaped from the place amid falling walls and balconies, the terrified people shouting "To the Sea! "

The excitement in Italy may be imagined from the fact that there were two thousand visitors in Ischia, including wealthy Roman and Neapolitan families, and several deputies who were taking the baths there.

The ground opened in many places while in other places there was no movement. Water gushed out of springs. Several boilers in the bathing house burst. The theater, which was a wooden structure, was literally torn open, allowing the audience to escape.

At Lucco there are many dead and wounded. At Forio the churches were ruined, but no one was killed. At Serraro 15 were killed. The troops have recovered the body of Signor Fiorentine, prefect of Lassire. All steamers plying between Ischia and the mainland we re immediately chartered by the government to bring the wounded from the

The prefect of Naples telegraphs that the town of Casamicciola has ceased to exist. The train from this city to Naples to-day was crowded with passengers going to inquire as to the fate of their friends. The bishop of Casamicciola, Don Filiparia, of Rome, and prefect of Cagliare are reported to be among the dead. There were very few English visitors on the island at the time of the disaster. None of the special dispatches mention American names among the killed or in iured.

None of the deputies visiting Ischia are known to have perished, and it is hoped all have escaped. An English chaplain lost one child. A Mr. Green and wife are among the killed at the hotel Piccola.

Later telegrams state that all the hotels at Casamicciola are wrecked. The minister of public works and the prefect of Naples, with a large force of soldiers hurried to the scene. The soldiers will work to render the ruins secure, and will search for the wounded.

ceraible through the ruins, but they cannot be extricated. It is surmised that some persons are still alive in the cellars.

A correspondent telegraphs this afternoon that judging from reports already at hand the calamity will infinitely exceed the Chios earthquake in 1881. A Miss More was saved.

entertained the Italian colony and a number of friends at lunch at the Hotel Comercio, in Calloa. Christian Krueger, the German consul here, died to-day. The Weather To-Day.

Note speather, westerly winds, rising followed by falling burometer, nearly stationary temperature. Yesterday's thermometer: 7a. m., 67.3°; 11 a. m., 76.0°; 3 p. m., 79.2°; 7 p. m., 72.6°; 11 p. m., 60.3°; maximum, 70.8°; minimum, 63.0°. legation, the glittering epaulettes and lace of

MINISTER FOOTE'S MISSION.

The Treaty Between the United States and Korea Successfully Concluded.

An Entertaining Account of the Trip from Tokio to the Korean Capital.

The Conference With Minister Min-You-Mok-The Party Presented to the King.

The First Salute to the Korean Flag Fired by the Monocacy.

YOKOHAMA, June 25,-I send you the following account, just published, of Minister Foote's visit to Korea for the purpose of concluding the treaty between the United States and that country, which he has just successfully accomplished. The account has not yet been sent to America, even officially, if I have been correctly informed. I think you will find it interesting, and certainly very novel, the occasion being rather extraordinary. Gen. Foote has succeeded handsomely in a very difficult mission. The difficulties, however, were greatly lessened, and, as it has proved, possibly entirely overcome by the diplomatic efforts made at Tokio to secure Japanese aid and at the same time allay Chinese jealousy at the apparently too friendly intercourse between the United States and Japan, and combat the secret and hostile opposition of the European repre-sentatives:

sentatives:

Gen. L. H. Foote, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to the King of Korea, accompanied by Mrs. Foote and the members of his suite, arrived at Nagasaki on the evening of May 6, per M. B. S. S. Genkai Maru. His suite consisted of Mr. C. L. Scudder, private secretary; Mr. P. L. Jouy, special attache to legation; Mr. Sanito Schluichiro, Japanese-English interpreter; and Mr. Yun Chi-ho, Korean-Japanese interpreter. interpreter.
The United States gun vessel Monocacy was

at Nagasaki waiting to take the legation to Korea. The party ombarked on board that vessel on the morning of the eighth and soon after proceeded to sea. A detention of two days, however, was caused by had weather, during which time the Monocacy hay at anchor in Tama-no-Ura bay, in the Goto islands, and finally arrived at Roze island, and came to anchor there on the evening of the thirteenth. Two days later the vessel was the teenth. Two days later the vessel was visited by two Korean officials of high rank, who came in the name of their government to welcome Minister Foote to Korea, and to offer him the means of reach-ing the capital when he wished to go. While on board the custom of international salutes, as practiced by sovereign states, was explained to these officials; and on their departure from the vessel a national salute of twenty-one guis was fired with the new Korean ensign at the main. Thus the Monocacy, which twelve years ago in almost this year place was energed in the wine shot this very place was engaged in throwing shot and shell into the Korean forts, was the first

mentioned. A large crowd of natives had gathered to witness the unusual spectacle, saddle horses, sedan chairs, and a number of pack animals for the baggage were found in waiting; and shortly after 6 o'clock the party set out on the journey. The minister was provided with a large open chair, covered by a leopard's skin, and borne on the shoulders of eight men; the others rode in closed chairs or on horseback. in closed chairs or on horsoback. About noon the party arrived at a village called "The Valo of Willow Trees," where pavilions had been erected and a lunch prepared. After lunch the march was resumed, and at 4 p. m. lunch the march was resumed, and at 4 p. m., the party arrived at the sand flats bordering the Han river; ferry boats, which were simply large flat boats with gaudy pavilions erected upon them, were found ready to cross the river. After getting over, the entire party was taken into a yamen, near the water, where the governor of the city of Soul and several other high officials were found waiting to welcome the Americans to the city. Tea and eigars were served, after which the Tea and eigars were served, after which the journey was resumed. From this place to the walls of the city is about six miles, and the greater part of the distance is occupied by large straggling villages, the streets of which were packed with people who had flocked there to witness the passage of the foreigners. The walls of the city are of stone, high and massive; the gates are of iron, and guarded by detachments of soldiers. Over each gate is a lofty double-roofed structure like the "gateway of the gods," which one sees in front of the larger temples in Japan. These gatehouses are the most imposing structures which the writer most imposing structures which the writer saw in the city. Inside the gate the party found itself in a wide, level street, long and clean. This street was so literally jammed with people that a passage for the minister and his party had to be forced by the military escort. Minister Foote, with his suite, and Comdr. Cotton, were taken to the residence of Mr. Von Mollend of, which the owner had kindly placed at their disposal, and the naval officers were quartered in a large yamen near the new palace, where clean, roomy quarters were found all ready for their occupation. Mr. Von Mollendorf speaks Chinese fluently, and was sent over here by the Viceroy Li Hung-chang, who is said to take a great interest in Korea, to organize a custon r the Korean government. sing now very anxious to adopt foreign gov erumental instituions, find the services of a well informed foreigner, like Mr. Von Mol-lendorf, invaluable; and he has made his position an important one. Aside from his official duties as head of the customs ment, he is special advisor to the kir sits as a member in the conneil of the ters. He wears native clothing and dresses his hair and beard in native style, and no one who saw him would suspect that he was a foreigner. His court dress is that of a noble

A number of physicians have gone to attend the injured. The stories told by survivors are horrible. The dead are fearfully mutilated. In some cases corpses are plainly discouncil of ministers were all there in full court dress. This dress consists of heavy robes of dark green satin, reaching from the neck to the feet, and loosely confined at the waists by a heavy belt of joined pieces of jude, polished wood, or other materials, ac-cording to the rank of the weaver. On the head is worn a round topped hat, with fan shaped wings sticking out behind. Their excellencies, Minister Min-You-Mok, president of the council of ministers, and Minister Foote, sat at the head of the table in the LIMA, July 29 .- Her Majesty's steamship large room where the Americans were re-ceived. The members of the American legation sat along the right hand side of the table, with a row of Korean officials behind them. Along the opposite side of the table sat the other Korean ministers and behind them the American Comus arrived at Callao yesterday. The commandant of the Italian corvette Archimedos ministers, and behind them the American naval officers. The scene was solomn and impressive in the extreme, and one which will not soon be forgotten by those who wit-nessed it. The rich robes of the Korean noblemen, the plain black of the American